

the end. Blackish above, with an orange vertebral streak, one scale in width, broken up into three elongate spots on the anterior part of the body, and a pale greyish brown streak on each side; these streaks becoming less distinct on the posterior part of the body; a yellow spot on each of the scales forming the two outer series on each side; ventrals yellow, with a dark brown spot at each end, these spots forming a lateral streak; lower half of upper labials yellow; a dark brown streak between the two series of subcaudals on the second half of the tail.

Total length 220 mm.; tail 20 mm.

A single specimen.

Near *C. sumatrana*, Edeling, which differs in the presence of a preocular, in the pointed tail, in the lower number of ventral shields, and in the coloration.

Named in memory of the late Mrs. Brooks, who helped her husband in collecting in Sumatra.

XXXIX.—*Two new Asiatic Bats of the Genera Tadarida and Dyacopterus.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE subjects of the two following descriptions have been recently presented to the National Museum by their respective collectors.

Tadarida latouchei, sp. n.

Allied to *T. teniotis*, but conspicuously smaller.

General characters of *T. teniotis*. Colour above near "clove-brown," the hairs whitish at base, their extreme tips pale drab, forming a prominent light ticking. Under surface scarcely paler, the hairs of chin and throat brown to their tips, those of chest and belly light-tipped like those of the back. Ears in general structure like those of *teniotis*, but smaller; internal basal keel scarcely thickened externally, well fringed with hair; tragus smaller than in *teniotis*, about of the same shape, its antero-internal corner with a well-marked tuft. [This description of the ears, being based on dried skins, will no doubt need revision when spirit-specimens are available.]

Skull very similar in shape to that of *teniotis*, but markedly

smaller; not so flattened as in many of the African species. Small anterior premolar well developed, its cross-section about equalling that of the upper incisor. Lower incisors six in number.

Dimensions of the type (barely adult):—

Forearm 56.5 mm.

Head and body 76; tail 43; ear 23; third finger, metacarpal 53, first phalanx 20.5, second phalanx 18.

Skull: greatest length 21.7; condylo-basal length 21.2; zygomatic breadth 12.2; interorbital breadth 4.2; mastoid breadth 12; palato-sinual length 7.1; front of canine to back of m^3 8, front of p^4 to back of m^2 4.9.

Hab. N.E. Chihli, China. Type from Chin-wang-tao, on the sea-coast.

Type. Young adult male (basilar suture not quite closed). B.M. no. 19.12.22.2. Collected 9th September, 1917, and presented by J. D. La Touche, Esq. Two specimens.

This is by far the greatest north-eastward occurrence of the genus *Tadarida*, the nearest locality recorded being that of the *T. teniotis* obtained by Swinhoe at Amoy. Another specimen of the latter, captured at sea in the Formosa Channel, has also been presented to us by Mr. La Touche.

This species, which I have much pleasure in naming after its discoverer, is readily distinguished from *T. teniotis* by its smaller size, as gauged by its smaller skull and smaller teeth.

The second species is a fruit-bat belonging to the genus *Dyacopterus*, hitherto only known from the type-specimen of *D. spadiceus* of Borneo. The latter was a skin with broken ears, no palate-ridges, and imperfect skull, so that Mr. Brooks's perfect specimen, preserved in spirit, is of special value. It proves to be of a species very closely allied to, but different from, *D. spadiceus*, and may be called

Dyacopterus brooksi, sp. n.

Near *D. spadiceus*, but larger and more uniformly coloured.

Size greater than in *spadiceus*, the skull being larger and bulkier in all dimensions, though the forearm is but little longer. Ears short, narrow, pointed, the anterior margin evenly convex, the posterior nearly straight. Neck-tufts not more developed in the male *brooksi* than it is in the female *spadiceus*, little darker than the yellowish fur surrounding it. Edge of upper lips with prominent warts; pad at tip of lower

lips divided in centre. Palate-ridges numerous, closely set, about 17–19 in number, but irregular, not quite corresponding on the two sides; the posterior half of them divided in the centre by a median groove; their pattern widely different from that of any species of the *Cynopterus* group, or, indeed, any other figured in Anderson's Catalogue, but most resembling—allowing for the wide difference in number—those of *Nyctimene cyclotis* (p. 687), though all are equally bowed, instead of there being one or more straight ones anteriorly.

Colour very like that of *D. spadiceus*, brown above and on the sides, dull whitish on the chest and belly. Yellowish area on shoulders of rather larger extent. But the face is not so markedly blackened.

Skull larger and heavier throughout than in *spadiceus*, the zygomatic spread especially notable. Supraorbital foramina similarly minute.

Canines long and strongly grooved. Posterior basal ledges of all teeth rather less developed than in the allied species. Height of premolars greater.

Dimensions of the type (a spirit-specimen) :—

Forearm 82 mm.

Head and body 118; tail 18; ear 19×10 ; third finger, metacarpal 58, first phalanx 38, second phalanx 47; lower leg and hind foot (c. u.) 48.

Skull: greatest length 40.2; condylo-basal length 37; zygomatic breadth 27.4; orbit to nares 9.2; interorbital breadth 8.6; across postorbital processes 15.7; intertemporal breadth 6.6; mastoid breadth 16; palatal length 20.5; maxillary tooth-row 14.2.

Hab. Lebong Tandai, Upper Kētaun River, about 100 miles north of Bencoolen, Sumatra.

Type. Adult male in alcohol. B.M. no. 20. 1. 15. 1. Collected and presented by Cecil J. Brooks, Esq.

Considering that in the *Cynopterus* group, so far as we know, there is practically no difference in size between the sexes, the greater bulk of the Sumatran *Dyacopterus* appears to necessitate its distinction from the Bornean form. Its browner colour and less blackened head also lead to the same conclusion.

Mr. Brooks is to be congratulated on his discovery of this interesting fruit-bat, the second specimen and first male ever recorded of the genus *Dyacopterus*.